

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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- All caves of Central and Northeastern Hungary have been closed to tourists and have been placed under Hungarian, that is Soviet military administration. Work camps have been erected in the vicinity of almost all caves and the caves have been converted into ammunition dumps.
1. The caves west of Hámor were rebuilt into a military depot. Latest reports state that the dump has been transferred to Soviet administration since the end of October 1951 and that it has been completed to the point where trucks have driven up to the cave entrance loaded with wooden boxes, and presumably have unloaded ammunition.
  2. Since the end of 1951 an ammunition dump of the Soviet Army has been located at the southern edge of the village of Pátka, near Hajmáskér (northeast of Veszprém). Earlier reports indicated that artillery and airforce ammunition was stored here underground and also in new above-ground installations. During November and December 1951, four to five rail-road carloads were unloaded here daily. As many as 10 and 12 carloads were unloaded on some days in January 1952. During August 1952 two other dumps were blasted out of the rocks, not far from the troop training grounds of Hajmáskér. As of September 1952, the dumps had not been completed.
  3.  the Bakony mountains seem to be the staging area for artillery and armored units. The depots located here are stocked for the most part with artillery and tank ammunition. About 12 dumps mainly for ammunition and fuel are located in the Bakony mountains.
  4. One of the most important and largest of the known dumps of the Soviet Army in Hungary is located near the village of Sösd south of Vác, near the Danube and the double-tracked rail line Bratislava- Budapest.
    - a. The terrain has been camouflaged against air detection. The entire area (approximately 20 cadastral yokes) is ringed by a 3-meter double-line barbed wire fence. The area has the shape of a long drawn out

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25 YEAR  
RE-REVIEW

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rectangle with five-meter high watchtowers at the corners. The towers too have been camouflaged as trees against air detection. At night search lights flood the 30 meter deep mostly treeless area. In June 1952 the civilian traffic on the concrete highway from Vác was stopped and the road leading to the area was blocked by a wooden barrier. Guards permit only Soviet military vehicles to enter.

- b. The Soviet troops in the area belong to an engineer unit. During August 1952 three platoons of artillery were also recognized. They were used mainly for loading and unloading. The units were quartered in barracks at Vác.
- c. The incoming Soviet trucks undergo a double check. One check is made at the entrance road, mentioned above. the other check takes place at the dump entrance. [redacted] the dump is under the command of a major of the engineers, Major Mikhailo Alexandrovitch VASSIL.
- d. Construction work in the dump was and is being performed by Hungarian slave-laborers. They are housed in barracks within the barbed wire compound. When construction at this depot was almost completed a small group of these workers was transported to a depot near Alag. From them the following additional details were learned:
  - e. 1) The depot at Szód is primarily used for storing automobile and airplane fuel. However, lubricating oil, paints, spirits and alcohol are also stored there. In the approximately 20 large subterranean tanks about 40,000 tons of fuel is stored, and in over 200 smaller subterranean tanks oil is stored. The tanks are covered by a very heavy concrete shell and have a cover of at least 5 meters of earth. Trees have been planted above the most important tanks. Approximately 400 meters east of the area a double-tracked rail line was built which enables the tank cars to come to the depot and discharge fuel directly from rail tank cars into the tanks.
  - 2) The fuel is of Hungarian origin and Hungarian tank cars are being used to transport it. Cars marked with Soviet numbers were observed several times, however, the old numbers could be detected under them.
  - 3) The permanent staff of the depot of somewhat less than 100 men, consists of Soviet technicians and drivers.
  - 4) The number of slave laborers housed in the barracks amounted to about 60 in August 1952. Another group (about 150) was transported to the depot daily in trucks from internment camp near Vác.
5. It was learned that additional ammunitions are located in:
  - Bicske
  - Salgotarján
  - Enőd
  - Issák
  - Sárespatak
  - Baglyasalya
  - Poroszló
  - Hajdusámson

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6. [redacted] ammunition dumps or fuel depots are located near the following places: Tapolca, Győr, Somogyvár.

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